

under this system of classification, amounted to \$303,145,169 in 1930 or about 20 p.c. of the total primary production for the Dominion, which was estimated at \$1,525,528,806. Forest production, therefore, stood in second place in this respect, being exceeded by agriculture with \$758,791,743 or 50 p.c. and followed by mining, with \$279,873,578 or 18 p.c.

Subsection 5.—Other Forest Industries.

Sawmills and pulp-mills draw their raw material directly from the forest in the form of logs and pulpwood, and produce sawn lumber, other sawmill products and pulp and paper. There are also a number of important industries which use these products as raw material for further manufacture. Some of them produce commodities made almost entirely of wood, wood-pulp or paper, others manufacture articles in which wood is the most important component, and others produce articles in which wood is necessary but forms only a small proportion of the value. There are, in addition, a number of industries which use wood indirectly in the manufacture of articles which do not contain wood as a component part. The first class includes the manufacture of paper, sash, doors and other millwork and planing-mill products; boxes, baskets, cooperage and other containers; canoes, boats and small vessels; kitchen, bakers' and dairy woodenware; wooden pumps, piping, tanks and silos; spools, handles, dowels and turnery. The second class includes the manufacture of furniture, vehicles and vehicle supplies, coffins and caskets, etc., and the use of paper in printing and the manufacture of paper boxes, bags, stationery and paper goods. The third class, where wood has a secondary importance, includes the manufacture of agricultural implements, railway rolling stock, musical instruments, brooms and brushes, etc. The fourth class can be said to include practically every form of industrial activity, as few, if any, of these are entirely independent of the use of wood, directly or indirectly.

Subsection 6.—Manufactures of Wood and Paper.

A classification based on the chief component material in the products of each manufacturing establishment is now largely used in comparing manufacturing industries and for external trade purposes. Under this system most of the forest industries fall in the wood and paper group. In 1931 the gross value of production for all classes of manufactured products amounted to \$2,698,461,862 of which total the wood and paper group contributed \$484,237,930 or nearly 18 p.c. It was exceeded in this respect by the vegetable products with nearly 20 p.c. Of the ten groups of the industrial census the wood and paper group, which includes the manufacture of lumber, pulp and paper as well as the wood- and paper-using industries, was highest in number of establishments with 7,767, in capital invested with \$1,053,064,435 in total number of employees with 121,672, and in salary and wage distribution with \$140,349,106.

In few industries did manufacture add, in 1931, a higher percentage to the raw material used than in the wood- and paper-using industries; in the manufacture of pulp and paper this percentage is 173 and in the lumber industry, 68. By the manufacture of lumber into planing-mill products its value is increased by 91 p.c. For the wood and paper group as a whole the net value of production, or the value added by manufacture, in 1931 was \$291,858,015, or 152 p.c. of the value of raw materials used. In respect also of the net value of production the wood and paper group of industries surpasses any other group of manufactures. Further details are given in the Manufactures chapter of the present volume.